

## Defers Definite Answer to American Note on Lusitania



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY.

liberally to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition aboard, and acted against the clear provisions of the American law which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty therefor. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

"There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would otherwise, in all human probability, have been saved."

### FACTS FOR ATTENTION

OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

The imperial government considers the above-mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American government.

"The imperial government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American government, feels impelled, in conclusion, to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The imperial government, by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals, then demonstrated good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British government.

"The undersigned takes occasion, etc.

(Signed) "JAGOW."

### GALICIAN BATTLE

#### STILL UNDECIDED

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Russian line, north and south, to fall back also in order to avoid the breaking of the whole Russian defense.

Time and again it looked as if this bolt, which was accompanied by no less than 2,000 pieces of heavy artillery, had accomplished its object and pierced the Russian line, but this expected decision—which would have had an enormous effect upon the whole campaign—never materialized.

The map will show that this central railway, to which the bolt was, in a sense, tied, after reaching the line of the River San, turns down southward and passes through Przemyel, making a circuitous crook.

As the Austro-Germans advanced they naturally exhausted their munitions, especially as they had been dependent upon heavy artillery work for more than a fortnight—and at about the line of the San their efforts relaxed for a few days.

### RAILWAY NO LONGER

#### OF ANY USE TO THEM

They took Jaroslau, on the western side of the river, and pushed across it, but only got a few miles on the far side and then stopped. The reason they could go no further was that the railway no longer was of any use to them. They could not press on until they had taken Przemyel, to which the Russians clung, although it formed a barrier in their line which was rather dangerous.

It is accurately traced the Russian line in this neighborhood, it would have something of the shape of a gourd or decanter, bulging out all around Przemyel and connected with the east by a rather narrow neck.

While it was important for the Russians that the Austro-Germans should not take Przemyel, because that would have given them the railway and the power of moving on again, it was yet a very dangerous experiment on the part of the Russians to hold on to Przemyel because of the peculiar form of the salient thus created.

The Austro-Germans took immediate advantage of the situation and began hammering as hard as possible at the neck of this bottle, so as to cut off Przemyel from its communication with Lemberg and its base in Russia.

It is in the district east and south-east of Przemyel that the heaviest fighting, therefore, has developed during the last ten days. The Austro-Germans have in this rather narrow space between the forts of Przemyel and the marshes of Dniester no less than five army corps, and are using these as a battering ram to get through onto the railway behind Przemyel.

They are upon a front now not more than six or seven miles at the nearest point from the railway, and a great deal will depend upon their power of approaching it. If they fail to approach it, it is unlikely they will be able to break the Russian line elsewhere.

### PLAN OF ITALIANS

#### IS MORE APPARENT

Meanwhile the plan of the Italians in the war they have just undertaken is becoming more clearly apparent. They will, it would seem, attack the Terzian Peninsula. Their main object will be at Trieste.

So far there has been nothing but outpost work, which is quite inclusive and of no ultimate value one way or the other, but it enables us to see what the general design of the campaign is.

As has been proved by the numerous campaigns of which the Northern Italian plain has been the theater, nothing is more dangerous here than to attempt a movement eastward before you have secured the passes of the mountains on your flank.

The Austrians hold the mouth of the Alpine valleys, and Italy can strike no blow eastward toward the Isonzo River across it unless she first takes the north flank of her armies is secure.

On this account the major part of her forces at present is occupied in attempting to secure the passes which lead across the lateral chains of the Alps into the valley of the Adige. The Silevio, the Tormale and the very easy railway passes of Borko are each objects of the Italian column at this moment, not probably because of the immediate conquest of Trentino is envisaged, but in order that the flanks of the main Italian move eastward shall be secured.

For the same reason similar efforts are being made to hold the passes in the Carnic Alps between the Itrian Peninsula and Trentino. Of course, it is too early in the campaign to make certain what may be the general Italian plan, but this is what it would seem to be from the first moves.

### 30,000 TURKISH TROOPS

#### DEFENDING GALLI POLI

LONDON, May 30.—The Turkish troops defending the Gallipoli Penin-

sula against the landing forces of the allies number 80,000 men, according to the correspondent at Athens of the Reuter Telegram Company.

The Turks are remaining on the defensive in the Caucasus, and are concentrating all their efforts on the Dardanelles, whither re-enforcements are being brought from Syria. The supplies of ammunition, both for the infantry and the artillery, are reported to be decreasing rapidly, with no prospect of being replenished.

Reports reaching Athens from Sofia set forth that Bulgaria is holding to neutrality, but the leaders of the opposition party believe that if Roumania intervenes in the war, Bulgaria will follow suit.

### GERMAN AEROPLANE

#### IS BROUGHT DOWN

LONDON, May 30.—A communication from Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the Continent, says:

"Since my last communication of May 28 we have had a further small gain east of Festubert. Otherwise, all has been quiet on our front."

"Yesterday one of our aeroplanes brought down a German aeroplane in the neighborhood of Moorscelle, six miles northwest of Courtrai."

### SERBIAN ARMY INTENDS

#### TO TAKE OFFENSIVE

GENEVA (via Paris), May 30.—Belgrade dispatches say that the Serbian army has been reorganized and intends taking the offensive to aid the Italians. The Swiss government decided today to mobilize the first and third divisions of reserves, numbering about 70,000 men.

### OVER 600,000 PRISONERS

#### INTERRED IN RUSSIA

PETROGRAD (via London), May 30.—Prisoners taken by Russian armies and interned in Russia up to the first of April, according to figures made public today, number 10,734 officers and 665,378 men. In addition, the statement says, great numbers of Galician prisoners have been freed and sent home.

### WILL VIGOROUSLY SEEK

#### TO END CHAOS IN MEXICO

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grave. The city has 400,000 inhabitants in danger of perishing from hunger, misery and epidemics. Serious food riots have taken place."

### CARRANZA DECLARES

#### SHORTAGE IS NOT SERIOUS

While the Red Cross was giving out this statement, the Carranza agency was making public a cablegram from Vera Cruz declaring there was no possibility of a famine, and that the shortage of food was serious only in Mexico City, where the Villa-Zapala government controls.

The message said: "Scarcity of food, while general, is not serious except in Mexico City, where Zapatistas have been unable to cope with the situation."

"Carranza is preparing now to alleviate conditions and will better them when Constitutional forces enter. Grain and provisions are being gathered to supply the city. Other parts of the country report no such harassing conditions. Will be able to weather shortage until harvesting of next crop. Not a single case of death reported from starvation in entire country. This year's crop will be three-fourths of normal. At this time much provisions are being imported, and the opening of

communications with Mexico City will bring a flood of orders by merchants for foodstuffs from the United States. The Constitutional governments in states where conditions are the worst is distributing corn and flour, and selling them at cost price. It is utterly false that there is any possibility of famine. Conditions are mending daily with the increase of transportation facilities due to success of the Constitutionalists' arms."

Later the agency made public a personal telegram from General Carranza which said: "No merchandise has been taken from the international committee," and added: "Mexico City is now receiving grain via Toluca, and upon its retaking by the Constitutional forces abundant provisions will be introduced."

Another message said General Carranza had received word that Eulalio Gutierrez, former convention Provisional President, had renounced his claim to the presidency and disbanded his forces, who had joined the Carranza ranks.

### GRAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

#### FELT IN WASHINGTON

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such promises did not remove the risks to which American vessels and lives were subjected—and to support this contention, the United States will add, it is said, that the American steamer Nebraska was torpedoed without warning within the last few days.

### DOES NOT DESIRE

#### PROTRACTED DISCUSSION

While it is generally thought the United States will answer Germany's requests for facts with a restatement of the circumstances as recited in the American note of May 13, the promptness with which the reply will be dispatched is counted upon to serve as a indication that the American government wishes an early answer, and does not desire to engage in a protracted diplomatic discussion.

Persons close to President Wilson have learned that he is determined to obtain reparation for the Lusitania victims and assurances of respect for American rights in the future, and that, failing this, he would not hesitate to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

In German quarters here tonight it was again reiterated that the Lusitania was armed.

To controvert this, the United States has proof, gathered before the American note was sent, that there were no guns aboard. Furthermore, the British government entered into an informal agreement with the United States early in the war to see that no British vessels left American ports armed.

### HANDLED BY U. S. SHIPS

WASHINGTON, May 30.—American ships carried \$25,906,000 worth of the imports and exports of the United States during the eight months ending with March 31. Figures made public tonight by the Department of Commerce show that the total of imports and exports amounted to \$2,757,000,000, of which 12.64 per cent was transported in vessels under the American flag, compared with 8.34 per cent of a total of \$2,560,200,000 handled by American vessels during the same period last year.

Up to May 1, 142 foreign-built ships had been admitted to American registry under the law passed by the last Congress.

## State Department Gets German Reply

Sets Out Facts Which It Thinks Have Escaped Attention of U. S.

Germany's reply to the American note hearing "on the recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamer Lusitania, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives," is in the hands of the State Department at Washington.

In its reply, the German government, with respect to the Lusitania, urges self-defense, in that it alleges the Lusitania was carrying war munitions for the destruction of German ships. It, however, withholds its final decision on these particular demands, pending the receipt of an answer from the American government "on certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania," which Germany thinks have escaped the attention of the American government.

These facts, as set forth in the German reply, are that the Lusitania was a British auxiliary cruiser; that she had cannon mounted and concealed below decks; that the British admiralty had instructed its mercantile shipping to seek protection under neutral flags, and to attack German submarines; that prizes were offered for this latter; that the Lusitania carried Canadian troops and war material, and that she could not be considered as "undefended."

Supplementing the German reply, Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, explains the reason for what might be called a preliminary note.

"The issues involved are of such importance, and the views in regard to the Lusitania show such variance, that the German government believed it essential to attempt to establish a common basis of fact before entering into a discussion of the issues involved."

### NATIVES ASK REFORMS

#### Negroes in Danish West Indies State Their Grievances.

COPENHAGEN, May 30.—Hamilton Jackson, a negro representative of the native population in the Danish West Indies, has arrived in Copenhagen, and conferred with the Minister of Finance and other government officials concerning grievances his constituents have against L. C. Helweg-Larsen, present Governor of the islands, and his administration. Jackson urged that the negroes be permitted to vote, as almost every negro under thirty-six years of age is now able to read and write. He also urged improvement in the sanitary conditions and changes in the economic situation. The negroes asked, through Jackson, for the privilege of printing their own newspaper and holding public meetings.

The Minister of Finance gave Jackson an attentive hearing, and a state conference has been arranged for a date in June, when the Governor, who is now on his way home, will discuss the insular situation with other officials. Jackson and his followers contend that another Governor and a radical reform administration must be provided which is in sympathy with the progressive native population before the unrest can be quieted.

## GERMANY'S POSITION OUTLINED BY VON JAGOW

Foreign Secretary Explains Reason for Nature of Note Sent to Washington.

### GRAVE ISSUES ARE INVOLVED

Views at Such Variance That Effort Is Made to Establish Common Basis of Fact Before Entering Into Discussion of Case.

BERLIN, May 30.—(Via London, May 31, 3:30 A. M.)—Gottlieb von Jagow, the Imperial German Foreign Secretary, today received the correspondent of the Associated Press and outlined the reasons which impelled the German government to send an ad interim note to the United States government instead of a final and definite reply to the American representations regarding the Lusitania and other ships that have been torpedoed, and Germany's submarine policy.

"The issues involved," said Herr von Jagow, "are of such importance, and the views in regard to the Lusitania show such variance that the German government believed it essential to attempt to establish a common basis of fact before entering into a discussion of the issues involved."

"We hope and trust that the American government will take the same view of the case, and let us know in what points the understanding of the facts differ from the German view-point as set forth in the note, and in what points they agree before looking for a direct answer to their communication."

"The American note, of course, leaves the way open for a preliminary discussion of the situation as suggested in the German note. I hope that such a common basis of fact, once established, may serve as the groundwork for further conversations."

### UNWILLING TO GIVE

#### MORE DEFINITE OUTLINE

The minister was unwilling to give a more definite outline to, or to comment on the suggestion that an arrangement might be reached on a basis of an inspection and certification by the American government of passenger ships not carrying war cargoes, pointing out that he did not feel entitled to anticipate, as the other departments of the governments must be heard before suggestions could be definitely taken up or discussed.

Dr. von Jagow expressed pleasure at the newspaper announcement that American Line steamers were not carrying contraband, but he suggested the advisability of supplementing such newspaper statements by more definite authoritative announcements.

Replying to a question Dr. von Jagow said that Germany at the outset had been willing to abandon her submarine war against merchantmen to the regulations of war regarding contraband Germany accepted before the war, the specific condition being the lifting of the embargo on foodstuffs and raw materials now on the list of conditional contraband. It was not Germany's fault, but Great Britain's, he said, that the war meant proposals of the United States for a compromise failed.

### NOT QUESTION OF NECESSITY,

#### BUT ONE OF PRINCIPLE

"The question of foodstuffs and raw materials," Dr. von Jagow said, "is not a question of necessity for Germany, but one of principle. Germany has shown, I think, that she cannot be starved out by Great Britain's embargo on foodstuffs. We may be a little short of some or another particular food product, but we have enough to live on and keep up the struggle."

"The same is true of raw materials, with which, according to the London Declaration, belligerents have no right to interfere when they are not specifically destined to the armed forces of one of the belligerents. Germany is able to get along, even if imports of such materials are cut off. Germany, however, objects to the cool assumption of the British Cabinet that when it is unable to obtain the raw materials it needs, it is to try to force the nation to its knees by economic methods, disregarding all known principles of warfare."

"The same is true of the besieged fortress. Germany is not a fortress, and does not fit Germany. The resident who settles in a fortress does so cognizant of the risk and aware that he can leave before the siege begins; but there is no prospect of the siege of the civilian population of a whole nation in its own land, with no possibility of escape. Germany will fight such an unjustified method of war with all the means at her disposal."

Dr. von Jagow said he had absolutely no information regarding the American steamer Nebraska, which was damaged by an explosion in the Irish Sea last week, and in the absence of any definite news, whether the ship was torpedoed or struck a mine, he declined to express any opinion as to the effect of the incident on the pending negotiations. Dr. von Jagow said, in any event, the German policy regarding neutral shipping even in the war zone had been explained clearly. There was no intention of attacking neutral ships.

"Are you an optimist or a pessimist regarding the German-American situation?" the correspondent asked, as he was taking his leave of the Foreign Minister.

"How can I tell you how our note will be received?" replied Dr. von Jagow. "I have no means of communicating with the ambassador in Washington or of gauging public sentiment. Wireless communication is limited and the news unsatisfactory. There are no means of cabling, and the wireless messages we are sending are read or interfered with by British stations, we are virtually cut off from America and are working in the dark."

### WHITE STAR SHIP CHASED

#### BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

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bound from Cardiff on Friday, when she was sunk by a German submarine. The Glenlee was a steamer of 2,650 tons, owned by the Western Steamship Company, of Glasgow.

### SAW SUBMARINE NEAR

#### STEAMER NEBRASKA

CROOKHAVEN, IRELAND, May 30 (via London).—The mate of the schooner June Rose, which has arrived here, reports that the crew saw a submarine late on Tuesday, a few hours before the American steamer Nebraska was seriously damaged by an explosion. The June Rose was in sight of the submarine from twenty to thirty minutes after first sighting the underwater boat west of Fastnet. The schooner later saw the Nebraska flying the American flag.

United States Consul Skinner at London has telegraphed here for all available information concerning the presence of submarines in the vicinity of the Nebraska.

## ITALY'S INTERVENTION SERIOUS FOR GERMANY

Army Prepared to Create Greater Nation as Splendid Realm, With Security of Own Seas.

### WAR WILL BE MORE STUBBORN

Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria Probably Will Come In on Side of Allies. British Notables Express Views on New Situation.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, May 30.—A number of British notables have been asked what will be the effect of Italy's entrance into the war, and of the probable intervention of Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria. The following signed replies have been received:

### BY JOHN L. GARVIN,

#### Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

I put the effect of Italy's intervention high. It fully converts the war on two fronts into a war on three fronts. Germany and Austria still further from before long a million troops, which the central empires might otherwise have employed. King Victor's army is full of men, and well equipped, admirably prepared and well fitted to create a great or Italy as a splendid realm with the security of its own seas.

If Russia only holds its present lines for a few weeks, Roumania is now pretty certain to come in. Bulgaria's doubts are still more likely to be decided in the same direction. Greece would then return to the policy of her man of genius, Venizelos. For some weeks Bulgaria has been more definitely favorable to the triple entente—it is now the quadruple entente, with Italy added—and it will be wider and mightier yet. None the less the war will be more stubborn, more desperately terrible.

### SIR HIRAM S. MAXIM,

#### Scientist and Inventor.

If Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria should join the procession the war would soon come to an end, but the final results would be the same. The action of Italy insures the final success of the allies without any shadow of doubt.

### BY ISRAEL ZANGWILL,

#### Author and Philanthropist.

Machiavelli was the greatest Italian after Dante, and Machiavelli would have approved Italy turning her cloak. Italian, I should have discovered, approved of it as a stroke of the crimes she originally committed against her own genius by allying herself with her historical enemy, Austria. Bulgaria had fought bravely and was very brave, but she had been deceived. I should like to see her being helped by the allies. Roumania's idea is never to strike a blow if she can strike a bargain.

Roumania have lost the right to choose our allies as well as the power, and the final results would be the same. The action of Italy insures the final success of the allies without any shadow of doubt.

### BY SIR GILBERT PARKER,

#### Statesman, Novelist and Historian.

Italy's entrance into the war must make an enormous difference to the field of activity of Germany and Austria. The Teuton allies must alter the disposition of their forces. They will have fewer forces to assign to the eastern and western lines. They must throw a very large army against the fresh and well-trained forces which Italy brings against them. They must fight on the side of a parallelism. We know the Austrian troops to be badly led. Germany is now lacking in officers, and she has no reserve of officers from which to draw for the fight.

Serbia and Montenegro are harrying Austria, bleeding her and slowly wearing her down at vulnerable points. Italy has come into the war wonderfully equipped. At sea Italy will be equally formidable. She has a large fleet and will be able to release the British fleet in the Dardanelles and set it free for use in British home waters. Cruisers are needed there.

It may be safely predicted that Roumania and Greece will presently enter the field, and in that case the two Germanic empires are doomed, so far as this war is concerned. Roumania joining the allies would mean an open road to the Black Sea for Russia, and a pressure on their east and southeast fronts which it would be impossible for Germany and Austria long to resist. Not too late has Italy come in, and there is still time for the allies to Greece to play a great part in the supreme crisis of the war and even to help hasten that supreme crisis.

### BY SIR ALFRED TURNER, K. C. B.,

#### Former Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces.

Italy's joining the war is of the greatest and most vital importance. It will put a powerful navy at a well-equipped army of three divisions into the field, and by drawing off from the east and west large armies of the Germans and Austrians will expedite the certain result of the war.

Germany and Austria must now join for their own advantage and security. All three powers have strong war-tired armies, and they will make the allies' task still shorter and easier.

### BY HON. HARRY LAWSON, M. P.,

#### Editor of the London Daily Telegraph.

I believe the intervention of Italy is the greatest event that has happened since the beginning of this world war.

### Personally Conducted

#### Tours to the

#### California Expositions

The Norfolk and Western Railway is now prepared to offer the choice of two methods of making the trip to California and the Expositions this summer.

They will sell tickets for independent travel via any one of about fifty different routes, or will arrange for you to join a high-class personally-conducted and chaperoned party. The cost for joining these attractive tours will be very reasonable, and will include all necessary expenses of the entire trip, such as railroad fare, Pullman berth, meals, hotel accommodations, slide trips, transfers of passengers and baggage, etc., etc.

These tours cover all the most attractive routes, going one way and returning another, including the Grand Canyon of Arizona, The Royal Gorge, the Yellowstone National Park, the Canadian Rocky Mountains, etc. All arrangements will be made and carried out with a view to relieving you of the trouble and worry ordinarily met with in traveling. For full particulars, call on, or write to C. H. BOSLEY, District Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va.

It is not only the increase of military force that means so much in favor of the German and Austrian empires, but it is the dominating point which marks the consolidation of all those nations who, for moral principle in human government, for ideals of progress and freedom, for a more just and equitable world, have its effect in America, which contains so vast a population of Italian origin, who contribute no small part to the wondrous development, not of the United States, but of the world.

I firmly believe Roumania will, with the rest of the Latin races, cause she holds the same principle, and the same ideas. When Roumania moves, I do not doubt for a moment that Greece is sure to follow. It is no country which has a deeper enmity for the French and British than Greece, which regards them as its best and closest friends.

### BY SIR OLIVER LODGE,

#### Famous Scientist and Principal of Birmingham University.

Now that Italy has come in, Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria should hang back. As small nations, they have everything to win by the victors of the allies, and their fighting would be an important contribution towards bringing the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

Serbia is bound to prosper after war, and the federation of the Balkan states would have a great future.

### BY ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS,

#### Author and President of the Oxford Union Society.

On the military problem I do not venture any opinion, but every access to the ranks of the allies, and the political and moral condemnation of the German empire and its allies, is a blow to the German cause. It is a blow; nobody's sympathy goes out to their methods. Bismarck himself told them what that means.

### BY ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIEN A. GILL,

#### British Naval Officer.

The influence that Italy's intervention can hardly fail to have on Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria may be regarded as enormous.

### NEW APPROPRIATIONS

#### FOR EDUCATION IN SOUTH

General Education Board Sets Aside \$140,850 Out of \$500,650 for This Purpose.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The General Education Board, a Rockefeller philanthropy, made announcement to-night